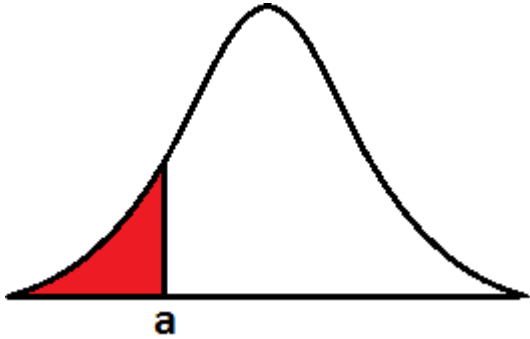
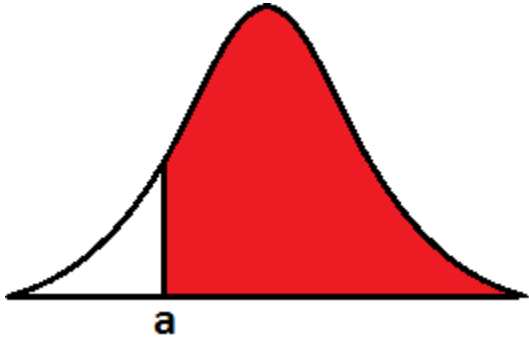


## Finding Probability/Proportion/Area Under Curve for Normally Distributed Data

1. Determine which portion of the graph is being used (DRAW A PICTURE!!!)
2. Find Z-Score that corresponds to your data value (x)
3. Use a distribution table or calculator to find the relevant area

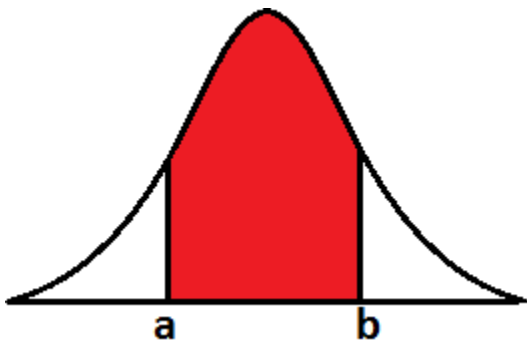
If you are looking for...

<p><b>AREA TO THE LEFT OF THE X-VALUE</b> The graph will look like this:</p> 	<p><b>AREA TO THE RIGHT OF THE X-VALUE</b> The graph will look like this:</p> 
<p>Common expressions used to describe it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <math>P(X &lt; a)</math></li> <li>- No more than a</li> <li>- At most a</li> <li>- Less (or fewer) than a</li> <li>- R percentile</li> </ul>	<p>Common expressions used to describe it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <math>P(X &gt; a)</math></li> <li>- No less than a</li> <li>- At least a</li> <li>- More (or greater) than a</li> <li>- Area corresponding to <math>Z_{\text{area}(\%)}</math></li> </ul>
<p>Method of Solving:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Convert your a value to a z-score:</li> </ol> $z_a = \frac{a - \mu}{\sigma}$ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. To find area look up z-score on distribution table</li> </ol> <p>Or with graphing calculator:</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> VARS <b>DISTR</b> DRAW  1:normalpdf(  2:normalcdf(  3:invNorm(  4:tpdf(  5:tcdf(  6:x²pdf(  7:↓x²cdf(  </p> <p>normalcdf(-100, <math>Z_a</math>)</p>	<p>Method of Solving:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Convert your a value to a z-score:</li> </ol> $z_a = \frac{a - \mu}{\sigma}$ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. To find area look up z-score on distribution table</li> <li>3. Subtract corresponding area from 1: Area to right = 1 – Area to left</li> </ol> <p>Or with graphing calculator:</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> VARS <b>DISTR</b> DRAW  1:normalpdf(  2:normalcdf(  3:invNorm(  4:tpdf(  5:tcdf(  6:x²pdf(  7:↓x²cdf(  </p> <p>normalcdf(<math>Z_a</math>, 100)</p>

If you are looking for...

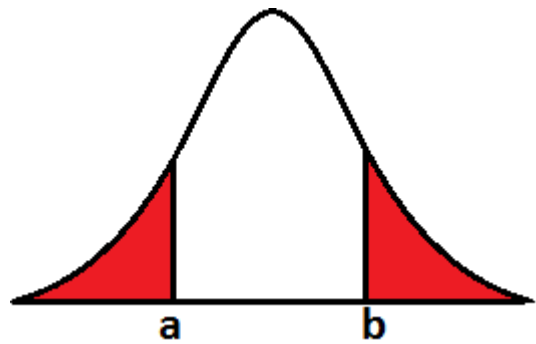
### AREA BETWEEN TWO VALUES

The graph will look like this:



### AREA OUTSIDE OF TWO VALUES

The graph will look like this:



Common expressions used to describe it:

- $P(X > a \text{ AND } X < b)$
- Between a and b
- "within acceptable range"
- "items to be kept"
- Middle R % ( $z_a$  will be the opposite of  $z_b$ )

Method of Solving:

1. Convert your a and b values to z-scores:

$$Z_a = \frac{a - \mu}{\sigma} \quad Z_b = \frac{b - \mu}{\sigma}$$

2. Look up z-scores on distribution table
3. Subtract area for  $z_a$  from area for  $z_b$ :

Area between a and b = Area to left of b – Area to left of a

Or with graphing calculator:

```
2nd VARS DISTR DRAW
1:normalpdf(
2:normalcdf(
3:invNorm(
4:tpdf(
5:tcdf(
6:x2pdf(
7:x2cdf(
```

normalcdf( $Z_a$ ,  $Z_b$ )

Common expressions used to describe it:

- $P(X < a \text{ OR } X > b)$
- Less than a or greater than b
- "outside acceptable range"
- "items to be discarded"

Method of Solving:

1. Convert your a and b values to z-scores:

$$Z_a = \frac{a - \mu}{\sigma} \quad Z_b = \frac{b - \mu}{\sigma}$$

2. Look up z-scores on distribution table
3. Find area to the right of b:  
Area to right = 1 – area to left
4. Add area to left of a and area to right of b

Or with graphing calculator:

```
2nd VARS DISTR DRAW
1:normalpdf(
2:normalcdf(
3:invNorm(
4:tpdf(
5:tcdf(
6:x2pdf(
7:x2cdf(
```

normalcdf(-100,  $Z_a$ )

```
2nd VARS DISTR DRAW
1:normalpdf(
2:normalcdf(
3:invNorm(
4:tpdf(
5:tcdf(
6:x2pdf(
7:x2cdf(
```

normalcdf( $Z_b$ , 100)

Area= normalcdf(-100,  $Z_a$ ) + normalcdf( $Z_b$ , 100)